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No. 16,326. 第一號二月七日 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1910. 大英圖書館十二月八日一千九百一十九年一月一號。 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[634-1]

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[642]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.  
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[673]

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7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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[476]

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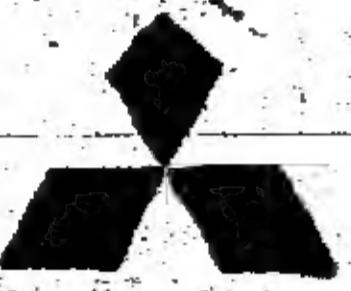
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[628]

  
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The Floating Sheerlegs, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.

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[630]

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WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?  
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [685]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [6542]

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers, will be inserted.

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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 20TH, 1910.

We are all familiar with the aphorism that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Its applicability to the reports once more current that the Chinese Government is resolved to reform the currency of the Empire scarcely needs to be pointed out. Nothing could be more definite than the promise given by the Chinese Government eight years ago, and embodied in the MACKAY Treaty, that the necessary steps would be taken to provide a uniform national currency, but the undertaking has not as yet assumed any tangible shape. It is true that in 1905 an Imperial Decree was published sanctioning the immediate introduction of a "uniform silver currency" with a coin of the weight and value of the Kuping tael as its standard unit, and with fractional coins of five mace, two mace and one mace, respectively; but in the rules the cardinal principle that the coin must be intrinsically worth its nominal value was disregarded, and the Imperial Decree for all practical purposes has remained a dead letter. Dr. Jenkins, the expert sent to China by the American Government, after a very thorough investigation of the chaotic currency conditions in China, recommended a monetary system or what is called the gold exchange basis, rather than the gold basis. Dr. JENKS in a recently published book explains that while a country having a gold basis has gold coins in regular circulation, with silver, copper, and nickel coins representing fractional parts of the gold standard

coin, a country that has a gold exchange system, such as the Philippines, India, or the Straits Settlements, does not coin gold, but has instead a standard silver coin circulated on a fixed parity with gold. In both cases the silver or subsidiary coin is not worth its face value as bullion, but is a token representing an aliquot part of a fixed gold standard, the only difference being that the gold coin is real in the one case and fictitious in the other. This system of gold exchange is held to be the most advantageous in a country that is accustomed to the use of silver, and particularly where the standard of living is low and transactions on a small scale are numerous. Its advantage over the silver basis is that the value of the coinage cannot fluctuate, while, on the other hand, there being no gold coinage, as in a purely gold standard country, the gold reserve for the maintenance of the silver parity will be absolutely under the control of the Government.

The Chinese statesmen who have given the subject their attention appear to have unanimously advocated beginning with a silver currency, but always with the hope of one day putting it on a gold basis. They have differed only on the question as to whether the unit should be the tael or the dollar. At different times both have been officially adopted. The Board of Finance a few years ago had a national dollar coined as "an experiment," the intention being to make use of this coin temporarily as being "known to the people and easy to establish," but there was a revolt against the dollar as being offensive to the national dignity.

Why could not China, it was asked, have a distinct coin of her own, instead of adopting a coin which was foisted upon the country by foreigners? "We cannot afford to throw away our sovereign rights in order to gratify the wishes of others," said the Government Council two years ago in a memorial to the Throne, in which this was insisted upon as "a fundamental principle." Really the question as to whether the unit be the tael or the dollar interests the outside world but little; what the tradal relations of China, not only with the outside world, but within her own wide borders, demands is a uniform national coinage, and the sooner that coinage can be placed on a gold basis, the better it will be for everybody. What is wanted is the strong man able and determined to implement the promise made to the Powers by the Chinese Government. Surely with TANG SHAO-TI and SHENG KUNG-FAO now in the Government we may expect this question to make substantial progress. Both recognise the urgency of the reform, and the news our Peking correspondent telegraphed yesterday that SHENG KUNG-FAO, the new Vice-President of the Board of Communications, has expressed confidence in his ability to institute a uniform national currency, insisting at the same time that it must be on a gold basis, and our correspondent's further statement that the Government is apparently ready to support his efforts, is distinctly interesting and very welcome news. When it is known how the Government proposes to obtain the necessary funds to undertake the reform, we shall be in a better position to judge what chance the project has of materialising. Meanwhile it is of interest to mention that SHENG KUNG-FAO is a decided advocate of foreign loans for remunerative enterprise in China. According to reports in the Chinese Press, His Excellency has been having earnest conferences on the subject lately with the PRINCE REGENT, and it is not unlikely that he has already a well-considered plan for procuring the funds needed to place a uniform national currency on a gold basis.

Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are reminded of the meeting which takes place at noon to-day in the City Hall.

It is understood that the railway will be opened on October 1st, by which time it is expected the carriages will be completed.

A sensation was created in commercial circles yesterday by the report that a local shroff had disappeared, involving a sum of about \$60,000.

Capt. L. J. Stenhouse, Royal Garrison Artillery, from No. 22 Company at Cheesearas, has been appointed Armament Officer, Hongkong.

Touching the subject of the roasting and grinding of coffee in Hongkong, we are asked to mention Messrs. H. Katojose & Son in this connection, lest it should be thought that they had ceased to roast and grind the delectable bean. For further information we refer the reader to the firm's advt. on page 4.

Major Claudio I. da Silva, of the Macao Infantry, now on the retired list, has been decorated with the Military Order of Aviz, for services rendered during his long stay at Timor. Capt. Silva is now residing in Hongkong with his family. Previous to joining the military service at Macao in former years, he was a resident of Hongkong.

Their Excellencies Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard have decided to return to Hongkong via Siberia. They are expected to arrive here on or about October 24th.

How many friends in the Colony will be pleased to learn that Captain Mitchell-Taylor has completely recovered from the operation he underwent at home shortly after his arrival. The popular A.D.C. leaves London for Hongkong by the a.s. *Nemur* on September 10th, and is expected to arrive here about the same time as His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard.

We are asked to state in connection with the tribute to be paid to the late Colonel Mosquita, at Macao on the 28th instant, that the funeral cortège will leave the Sé Cathedral at 5.30 p.m. instead of the Military Hospital, as previously announced. We understand that arrangements are being made to have a late boat, leaving Macao after 8 p.m., for the convenience of the Hongkong residents attending the ceremony.

The premises of the Dallas Horse Repository Ltd, at Shanghai are advertised for sale, and last Monday morning an endeavour was made to have the sale stopped. The application, which came before H. H. M. Court, was made on behalf of the receiver by Mr. Montague Harris, who asked for a stay of execution in the matter of the sale. The application was not entertained.

A report on the London tea market, to hand by yesterday's mail, says—"Buyers have bought freely of fine and finest Keemuns and Kintucks, both on the spot and to arrive, as it is generally considered that the supply of choice qualities will be extremely small. In medium teas a moderate extent of business is reported out of the recent arrivals. The a.s. *Idomenus*, with the first shipment of fine Seumas, Panyang Souchongs, is just to hand. At this week's auctions 53 packages were offered to sale."

An application for the extradition to China of Waa Chan Hung on a charge of complicity in a robbery at the Chun A Tsui village, Hengchuan, on 12th August, 1909, was made by Mr. H. L. Denys, junr., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, to Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday. Defendant stands charged with stealing a quantity of property and kidnapping a boy whom he sold in Macao for \$300. Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

Commissioner Elliott of Manila has devised a scheme for bringing to Manila the various members of the Dollar tourist party, which is composed of representatives of the most influential and largest commercial and industrial bodies on the Pacific Coast. This party will arrive in the Orient in September and will be the guests, primarily, of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, but will also visit other Chinese and possibly Japanese coast ports. The scheme is to send the coastguard ship *Royalist* to Hongkong, where she will dock in the ordinary course. She will carry an exhibition of Philippine products and probably return with a cargo of coal.

The American Consul-General at Singapore, in reporting on opportunities in Malaysia for rubber-growing enterprises, records an instance to show how the investing public is sometimes taken in. According to this an estate was sold to promoters for \$150,000, and the syndicate got a planter who knew the estate to put a flotation value on it. He named \$250,000, but the promoters were not satisfied. Another expert examined and reported. His price was \$350,000. British and American gold was pouring into the country and the get-rich-quick spirit was born. Still another expert was called in. He was told of the former valuations, and that they were unsatisfactory. He valued the estate at \$500,000. Just at this time rubber took a big jump in the London and New York markets, and another expert was asked to report. He placed the flotation price at \$750,000, and the syndicate, to have round numbers, made it an even \$900,000, and floated it at this price. People fought for the stock, the share issue was over-subscribed, and many immediately sold at a good advance. All this was done within a few months without the slightest improvement on the property except the natural growth of the few hundred acres of Para plants which had recently been planted.

## A DESPERATE PORTUGUESE SAILOR.

A Portuguese sailor from the cruiser *Sao Gabriel* was charged before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday with assaulting Sergeant Baker of the local police. From the evidence adduced it appears that the defendant, who was under the influence of liquor, was walking along Arsenal Street on Thursday night with a shipmate, when they met two countrymen who were seamen on a merchant vessel. The blue-jackets and the men of the mercantile marine grappled, and in the fight the defendant drew a knife, cut one of his opponents across the arm, and stabbed the other in the back. At this stage of the fight Sergeant Baker appeared on the scene and arrested the defendant, while his shipmate was arrested by a Lukong, and the other two sailors accompanied the police to the Wan Chai Station. All the way from Arsenal Street to Ship Street the defendant struggled desperately with the sergeant, and when he found he could not loosen the grip of the policeman he deliberately tripped him up on the train line, just as a car was approaching. The sergeant promptly rolled off the line, and Constable Sullivan, who arrived at the time, stopped the approaching car. Defendant was again arrested, and was taken with the rest of the party to the Police Station. There the merchant seamen refused to proceed against the offender, but Sergeant Baker laid a charge of assault against the defendant. His friend, who accompanied him quietly, was discharged. After hearing the evidence his Worship fined the defendant \$15, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 19th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer is inclined to fall over N. China. It has risen slightly over Japan and Amakusa.

The high pressure area covers E. Japan, and pressure is relatively low over the interior of China.

Graduals continue slight in the South and light variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (S.W. or variable winds, light fair).

Formosa Channel ... Variable winds, light.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan ... Same as No. 1.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Projected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[NOTICE'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] CANADA AND EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS.

LONDON, August 18th.

The "Times" correspondent at Toronto reports that a deputation of Labour Unions at Vancouver have asked Sir Wilfred Laurier to raise the poll tax on Chinese from \$1,000 (gold), and have urged that all legislation henceforth should tend to the exclusion of all Asiatics.

Sir Wilfred Laurier replied that the Government were forced to consider the diplomatic phase of the relations and the general welfare of Canada, besides the peculiar labour requirements of British Columbia.

## RELIGIOUS FEUDS IN CRETE.

A. CHRISTIAN BURNED ALIVE.

LONDON, August 19th.

The hostility between the Christians and Mussulmans in Crete is becoming more acute.

Several assaults and outrages have occurred at Retimo, Suda and Candia. A Christian property owner in Candia has been burnt alive.

The Christians are endeavouring to organise a boycott of the Mussulmans.

[FROM THE "CABLE-NEWS-AMERICAN"]

## MR. ROOSEVELT AND AMERICAN POLITICS.

NEW YORK, August 13th.

The political theme of the hour is the apparent progress of Theodore Roosevelt toward the camp of the Insurgents. For some time after his arrival from Europe it was believed that he would act as peacemaker between the factions of the Party, but of late a change has been noted in his attitude and even in his utterances and writings. The public is now expecting Mr. Roosevelt to openly espouse insurgency in the very near future.

[FROM THE "N.G. DAILY NEWS."] CHINA'S NAVY.

PEKING, August 15th.

The Mitsu Bishi Kaisha has received a contract from China for a gunboat of 730 tons and a speed of thirteen knots and a half. The Japanese expect further orders.

The Germans are negotiating for orders for four small gunboats and the Americans for one cruiser.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 15th.

The following are the results of the cricket matches played on August 11, 12 and 13:—

Kent beat Gloucestershire at Cheltenham by an innings and 242 runs; Lancashire beat Hampshire at Southampton by five wickets; Middlesex beat Sussex by an innings and 105 runs; Worcestershire beat Somersetshire at Taunton by 295 runs and the match between Surrey and Yorkshire at the Oval was abandoned.

## RAILWAY COLLISION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, August 15th.

Thirty-two persons have been killed and fifty-five were injured by a collision between an excursion and a goods train at Saujou in the Department of the Charente Inférieure, in the South of France.

The first two coaches of the excursion train, which were full of a party from a girls' school, were splintered and the occupants mangled.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

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## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 27th.

## THE METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD.

Never do I remember this old town so filled with a cosmopolitan crowd as this year. For whereas we have had our share of the West in years gone by, this time there is a very fair sprinkling of the East mingled with it. More than ever before, therefore, London is the metropolis of the world. Last year the Americans were not so prosperous after their financial panic as they are this year, so we now have them spread all over the streets, till one might call the Strand a thoroughfare of Chicago. But we are used to them. Also we have Frenchmen and Germans in plenty, and no fewer than three Maharajahs, while a swarm of Japanese, headed by a party of politicians and the officers of the Japanese warship now lying in the Thames. One of the most striking matters for observation is the difference in manner of sightseeing. The Eastern visitors are so much quieter than the Westerns in seeing the town. One could wish that our climate would behave better than it is doing. It is no exaggeration to say that the weather is suggestive of a mild March or October—with plenty of wind and daily rain. Only in the extreme north of Europe is the sun giving anything like a fair show.

## JAPANESE VISITOR'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

One Japanese has had rather a serious adventure while a visitor to these inclement shores. His name is Joshi Ito, and it may have been that he thought our atmospheric conditions too much for any human being to stand. Anyway, somehow or other, he got up to Caxton in Derbyshire and shot himself in the head at the Nag's Head Hotel. Then he ran out on the landing and shouted "Hello" till the landlord came. He was bleeding profusely from the forehead. After attending to him the landlord examined the bedroom. He had lot to Ito and he found there a revolver with one chamber discharged. Ito said he had tried to shoot himself because he had family trouble and his friends had fallen out with him.

He was taken to the workhouse and put in the infirmary, with a nurse in attendance day and night. To the nurse he kept saying that he was ashamed and he would make amends to everybody for the trouble he had given as soon as money came from Japan. But it would have gone hard with him if he had not had a friend, Chichi Takayama, at the White City exhibition, who came along to explain things at the police court when he was charged with attempted suicide. Takayama went to the trouble of travelling to Chapel-on-the-Firth to tell the magistrates that a sister of the accused was sending him £70 a year as allowance and he was to study law in London. Besides he was to receive other monies from friends, so that there was no pecuniary cause for the trouble. But he had "been reading books and newspapers and not going steady." On Ito's undertaking to pay all the costs he had incurred as soon as the remittances came from Japan, he was allowed to depart with his friend Takayama.

## THE MAYOR OF TOKYO.

Among our visitors has been the Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Ozaki. This is his second visit to England, and after he is done with us this time he goes on to take part in the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Brussels. While here he has visited the House of Commons and heard the debates with great interest. "On the Budget day," he says, "I was most interested in the speeches of Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. John Redmond, and when Woman's Suffrage was being discussed Mr. F. E. Smith impressed me most as a debater. I am not speaking of their opinions, but purely as to their ability in debate." Asked if there were signs of a suffrage question in Japan, he replied: "No, we have no woman's suffrage question yet, but it will come along. The politicians of Japan have not yet formed any opinions on that subject, because they have not been asked to do so by the women of the country."

"How does London compare with Tokyo?" "Oh, everything is quite different. We are a comparatively poor city, with a population of two millions, and we cannot spend much money. We have not got municipal trams like you have in London. Our tram service is in the hands of a private company, but the fares are very low. A passenger can travel over the whole system—and there are over 120 miles of lines—for a penny and a small tax of about a farthing."

## ANTIPATHY TO CHINESE SAILORS.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., the Seamen's representative in the House, is all roused up this time about the influx of Chinese sailors.

Talking to a crowd of sailors at Poplar a night or two ago he had some straight talk to unload on the Liberal government. "It is all damned hypocrisy," he shouted, "for this government to make such a howl about the Chinese in South Africa and yet to allow the Chinese to be dumped down right here in this country."

Continuing, he declared that last year 2,400 Chinese were signed on British ships at Poplar, whereas their standard was so low no government ought to allow them in London at all. "Shipping Federation" treats white men like slaves, but the Chinese are placed on a pedestal and are never medically examined by bullies" was another gem of oratory. Hinting at a general European strike, he said if all the ports could be held up Europe would soon demand a settlement of the seaman's grievances. Finally, he said he intended to demand from the Board of Trade a stricter application of the provisions of the Merchants' Shipping Act.

## MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

Miss Johanna Koenig, of Utrecht, Holland, is now on her way out to Java after a curious marriage. Her husband, Mr. H. Vrolyk, holds an important position in Java and his duties made it desirable to stay East. So the bride set

off to join him, and in the absence of the couple the father acted as proxy at a marriage ceremony in Utrecht. A pair of white gloves were exchanged and the requisite documents were signed by the parents of the contracting parties. Relatives of the bride have now arrived in England to bring the news to family connections resident in Suffolk.

CANADA AND JAPAN NEGOTIATING.

I understand that soon after the return of Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, to Ottawa, negotiations of an important kind affecting Canadian and Japanese commercial relations will be commenced. The general lines of these negotiations have already been discussed by the Dominion Minister of Finance, Mr. W. S. Fielding, while he was in London recently, and Mr. James Bryce, British Ambassador in Washington, has been instructed—to assist Canada in any way possible.

## A FRANCO-CHINESE DIVORCE CASE.

After a long trial, several times interrupted, the Paris courts have given a young Frenchwoman a divorce from her Chinese husband. The decree was pronounced by default, for the groom neither appeared nor put in a defense. When Oh Kay married the pretty Parisienne a little more than a year ago the event made quite a social stir in Paris. He was law student, apparently rich, and he assimilated European ways with a swiftness that delighted his French friends. Mademoiselle Breteuil was delighted with her match and for a time lived happily in France. But then the couple went East and a different light came upon the bride. In court she told the sympathetic French judge that she had been persistently ill-treated, and at last, with the help of a French Consul, she had escaped. "In China he was very, very

women who do not want the vote. Now it is fairly clear that the women outside the colony who are over on the rate do not want the vote. Major Archibald Shee, a London member, has taken a poll of twelve hundred women in his division. He got replies from 920, of whom 792 were either indifferent or opposed, and only 128 were in favour of the vote. I have no doubt that is about the true proportion if the whole country were similarly tested. Experienced politicians see no chance of the Conciliation Suffrage Bill getting through this side of a General Election. There is plenty of work for the Autumn session without that. And the militantes have sworn to raise Cain if the Bill is not passed into law. I saw a little handful of a woman in Trafalgar Square the other Saturday afternoon screaming that if the vote does not come this year she and her "suffering sisters" would proceed to bloodshed. The crowd was unsympathetic enough to laugh. As I had seen her husband, a sleek little man, hanging out the family washing a few days before, at a cottage by the sea, what time she was ranting round the country side telling sober citizens how women are oppressed by men, I have grave fears for that little man, and Heaven knows, he was doing his best with that washing.

explain their doings over the time concerned. Only when they have exhausted the old offenders do they turn to new possibilities.

## ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The movement against woman's suffrage is at last taking something like definite shape. Though the programme is a negative one the promoters, Lord Curzon and Lord Cromer, are finding there is a big volume of public opinion on their side and they are setting about raising £100,000 as a campaign fund. They are supported by peers like the Duke of Norfolk, writers like Rudyard Kipling, physiologist like Sir J. Crichton Browne, politicians like Mr. Chamberlain on the Conservative side and Sir George White on the Liberal benches. The Dean of Canterbury and Canon Hensley Henson as representing the Church, and Lady Jersey as representing the

women who do not want the vote. Now it is tantamount to a backer losing half his stake and receiving the full odds to the other half an investment of a sovereign on Lemberg at starting price (5 to 4) would result in a profit of 2s. 6d. In the case of Neil Gow, who started at 6 to 4, the outlay of a sovereign would show gain of 5s.

## WASHINGTON AS A CAPITAL.

Unlike London or Paris or Berlin, Washington is single-hearted in the business of being a capital," writes Collier's Weekly in a satirical note on Washington. "That means that it attains to a great deal of gaiety in its spare time, in a city where spare time is measured out in double handings. Washington is a social centre for many grades of society; so, although the social season for gold-lace aristocrats ends soon after Lent, for the rest of us real gaity at the capital begins with the first warm days of March and progresses with the birds and leaves."

"In front of Washington's most pretentious hotel half of the conveyances that are backed up to the kerb are taxi-cabs, and the other half are one-horse buggies. The taxi is for them; the horse for the rest of us! The chief duty that the ordinary folks owe to form in the capital is that of smoking a gift cigar in the office of the Representative from our Congressional district. After that we stroll out to enjoy the freedom of the city, to relish the general cheer."

## NOTES AND NEWS.

## AVIATORS TO FLY OVER THE ALPS.

To fly over the Alps in an aeroplane is the daring project now tempting French aviators. Sixty thousand dollars has been offered as a prize to the aviator who shall first fly from Brig, Switzerland, above the Simplon Pass to Milan, Italy. It is said that M. Paulhan, the idol of the French, is seriously considering making the attempt.

## DEAD HEATS.

The dead heat between Lemberg and Neil Gow in the Eclipse Stakes, remarks a contemporary, inevitably raises the old question of what happens to bets made about either of the dead-heaters. It is curious how many people on a racecourse are in ignorance of what happens in such circumstances, and the time is opportune, in view of the coming races to re-state the rule on the English turf, which is that in each case the money wagered is put together and divided equally between backer and layer. As this is tantamount to a backer losing half his stake and receiving the full odds to the other half an investment of a sovereign on Lemberg at starting price (5 to 4) would result in a profit of 2s. 6d. In the case of Neil Gow, who started at 6 to 4, the outlay of a sovereign would show gain of 5s.

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## A QUIET LEASE.

A curiosity in conveyancing has just come to light. It appears that, in the year 1860, a Welsh landlord granted the trustees of a congregational chapel near Cardigan a plot of land for a place of worship and a graveyard of 99 years lease. A few years afterwards the trustees, good men but exceedingly cautious, waited upon the landlord and represented to him, says the London correspondent of a Madras contemporary, that they were anxious lest the corporeal might be disturbed before the Resurrection Day. The landlord met them in a hand-some spirit. He expressed his willingness to make the lease run to Resurrection Day, but he suggested that, as some of those who were buried might be dimly even on that day, the lease should run to the afternoon of the day. The suggestion was adopted by the trustees. A few days ago, the trustees of the chapel approached the lessor's heir with a view to a sale of the land, and that gentleman was good enough to make a gift of it. In this way any chances of complications arising from this odd lease has been avoided. The lessor knows no such thing as a lease in perpetuity, and presumably a lease running to the last day would be such, however much it may savour of an Irish bull to say that a term of years which is to reach its finality with the end of all things is perpetual.

## NEW GUINEA.

In view of the doings around Macao it may be interesting to your readers to learn that the Portuguese government is sending two officials here in a week or two to arrange contracts for developing the navy. Ten millions sterling will be spent, according to the vote of the Cortes, in the next two years, and the programme includes both large and small ships. Three millions sterling has been appropriated for the coming year's expenditure. That, as a matter of fact, is a big sum for the impoverished land of King Manuel.

## A RECKLESS REFERENCE.

Next time F. W. Mackie, formerly French Consul at Penang, is asked to write a reference for a lady in search of a desirable house, he will be shabby about doing it. A Mrs. Emily Christen gave him a reference when she wanted a house in Camden Town and he wrote to the solicitor that he had known her for years and he considered her a desirable tenant for a house at £70 a year. As a matter of fact the lady turned out to be smart at getting clear of houses just before quarter day, and had a long record of successes in that direction. Mr. Mackie went into the box when he was sued for damages for giving a reckless reference and declared that he had acted in good faith, but the jury found for the plaintiffs and assessed the damages at £40.

## A WAVE OF CRIME.

What a wave of crime we have been having, to be sure. Even with the police apparently straight on the track of Dr. Crippen, the American who murdered, dismembered and buried his wife in a cellar in Kenilworth Town, there are sturdy other criminals abounding among us and we none of us know what will happen next. On the top of it comes the Churchill prison reforms that are to make prison life more educational and considerate and let the ticket-of-leave men free from police supervision. Some parts of the reforms are unanimously approved, especially those that affect youthful offenders. The chaplain of Wormwood Scrubs the other day tested three hundred youthful prisoners and found that most of them had been street traders before they fell into crime and none of them had ever learned a trade. That seems to suggest a remedy. But the police experts, while they are glad they won't have to keep the ticket-of-leave men under observation so closely, are of opinion that if the men are not bound to report themselves regularly there will be more undiscovered crime. For nowadays the police method, when a crime is reported, is to look up all those known to be addicted to that form of offence and make them

## ATTACK ON SVEN HEDIN.

## FIERCE CONTROVERSY RAGING IN SWEDEN.

A fierce controversy is now raging in Stockholm over a series of newspaper articles in which the well-known Swedish writer and dramatist, August Strindberg, attacks the famous traveller, Sven Hedin.

M. Strindberg, who is very outspoken, declares that Sven Hedin is nothing but a fraud and humbug—something in the style of Dr. Cook.

By means of old maps and reports from the royal library, M. Strindberg tries to prove that another Swedish explorer, Remark, discovered all that which Dr. Hedin claims to have explored as far back as 1720, and that most of Hedin's maps and tales of adventure in the Cop-Nor district are borrowed from Remark.

In reply Dr. Hedin has issued a violent denunciation of Strindberg, whom he describes as a wilful perverter of facts known to every schoolboy. The Press and public are taking sides for and against the two opponents in a national scandal.

## A NEW SWISS MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

A letter from Zurich to Berlin continental Correspondence describes the new Alpine route which is likely to have great attractions for tourists who prefer seeing scenery to passing through tunnels. The writer says:

In these days a new link has been added to the chain of Swiss mountain railways, and one of exceptional importance for foreign visitors. The Bernina Railway has been opened after a four years' period of construction. It leads from the beautiful valley of Engadine over the Bernina pass to Valtellin, and therefore connects the famous resort of St. Maurice and Pontresina with Tirano. A special feature of this Alpine line is the almost complete absence of tunnels. By a cleverly chosen rounding and a succession of bridges the drawback of Alpine travelling—the many and long tunnels, with their heat, smoke and bad air—has been completely avoided. We really get the fine views of the higher regions, and are not enclosed in darkness where the scenery is most attractive for the pedestrian. The solution of the problem is all the more creditable to the engineers, because the difference of the level between the station of Pesciavo to the height of the pass amounts to 5,000 feet within a horizontal distance of six miles. When we leave Pesciavo we are 1,000 meters above the sea level, and when we arrive at the Bernina Hospital the mark shows 2,309 meters.

Another great advantage of this line is the electric traction resort to. No coal dust and no shaking of the carriages are to be complained of despite the short curves. It is, by the way, the highest electric railway in the world. Splendid exploration cars add to the comfort of this new line.

As a connecting link between existing lines, the new railway is of great importance. Up to the present the famous Albula Railway ended abruptly. Now it has connection to the south, as from Tirano a good electric railway carries us along the banks of the Come lake directly to Milan. It is not the shortest route, and therefore will not be used much for rapid traffic. But who wishes to enjoy a splendid bit of nature while travelling comfortably will not fail to use the Bernina Railway.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Ehime Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 17th instant, and is expected here on the 22nd instant.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Fuji Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 18th instant, and is expected here on the 29th instant.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 17th instant p.m. for Hong Kong via the usual ports of call.

According to letters received at Portsmouth from the China Station, the flagship *Minotaur* has made a shooting "record" with her 92 guns. The foremost turret scored seven hits in eight rounds at a target 1,500 yards distant while the ship was steaming at 12 knots. The time was 1 minute 31 seconds.

There is almost wholly of the eastern half, the German colony and Papua, the new designation of the British holdings on the south coast. West of the 141st meridian lies the Dutch sphere of influence, which was acknowledged by other civilized races in 1823. It remains a blank upon the latest maps.

Commercial needs will not long suffer this wild land to remain unexplored. Its tropical regions are believed to be rich in rubber; its slopes thrust upward into a temperate zone of altitude, are undoubtably clothed with a wealth of timber. These suppositions are based upon explorations pushed at several points into the inner lands of the eastern half of the island. The present activity in England in the exploitation of virgin rubber forests is reaching out to New Guinea. The report of the latest Dutch exploration of Western New Guinea will soon be made known, and it is reasonable to expect that commercial settlement will follow close upon the blazed trail of geographical reconnaissance. Thus will come into light almost the last of the dark spots of earth.—*New York Sun*.

## WHAT IS HAPPENING IN CHINA?

The London Daily Telegraph of the 16th ult. has the following leading article:-

What is happening in China, where new activities are swarming and mysterious as those of a vast ant-hill suddenly disturbed? What will be the result of these movements upon world-politics, and when may the innocent reforming spirit in the Middle Kingdom be expected to mature? These are the questions of profound interest prompted by some notable interviews and articles which have recently appeared in our columns. From a correspondent who has traversed immense distances in the Western Provinces we publish a most curious and interesting account of the varied fortunes of the anti-opium movement in different regions. In a conversation which appeared in our columns the other day Sir Robert Braden, the Acting Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, whose knowledge is now

second to none, gave a wide survey of different aspects of the spirit of change now beginning to transform that which for so long ago had been the Western world's idea of an immobile empire. Whether the increased moral chaos belonging to a wonderful period of transition will result in the solid elevation of a new order as steady as, but more powerful than, the old—that is the secret of the future. In any case China is changing with a vengeance, though it is easier to recognise the broad and indeed, the unmistakable current of progress than to measure the depth of the stream or the rate of its flow, or to guess whether it is destined to glide quietly onward in widening and majestic volume, or whether it is fated to be dashed through huge cataclysm before attaining, as sooner or later it must, its smooth and navigable reaches. There is no problem so fascinating in the affairs of the world, and there is none more important. It is not the immediate future that will throw a full light upon the mystery.

The new genius of unrest is working in my ways at once—in some directions for intellectual enlightenment and technical improvement, in others for a bigoted nationalism and a reactionary exclusiveness. The signs are bewildering in number and contradictory in character. There is universal aspiration and effort towards a better state of things, but one misses that cool, concentrated, dynamic, and aristocratic leadership to which modern Japan owes the greatest of her achievements. In China hereditary nobility hardly exists, and where it does its rare rôle is merely horrific, the system by which Mandarins are selected often produces able and honest officials well as corrupt and incompetent ones; but people promoted by competitive examination, on account of their academic attainments, are bound to range from the lowest to the highest levels of practical capacity and personal character, and are not on the whole staff out of which born national leaders are fashioned. When a Yuan-Shih-kai appears and proves himself as inconvenient as a strong reformer—most if he is to make any definite impress upon a traditional situation in which inertia, corruption, and intrigue play their several parts, he is promptly overthrown on any flimsy pretext. Yunnan, as will be remembered, was similarly accused of "rheumatism in the leg." The ablest and clearest

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
P.O. Box 35. Telephone No. 12.  
Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C.  
6th Ed. Lieber's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## COFFEE.

REFERRING to a Paragraph in Friday's issue of the Daily Press regarding ROASTING and GRINDING of COFFEE we may be permitted to say that our Coffee, which is a bean of the very best grade grown in Mocha, has been invariably roasted and ground under competent supervision on our premises, for a number of years past. Our Coffee is, moreover, roasted under gas in the "Uno machine, the latest device contrived by human ingenuity for producing a uniform degree of heat in the process of roasting, thus insuring what is essential—the precise degree of roasting, without over or under-doing it, and that is the reason why our Coffee has obtained the decided preference over others that it has. We invite the public to visit our premises and inspect the machine while under operation.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1910. [960]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by海 are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on the 20th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Hills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1910. [14]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:

India's Opium Exports to China.

The Queen of Nurses.

Wu Ting Fang.

The Anti-Malaria Campaign.

The Canton-Hankow Railway.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Chinese Failures.

The Next Opium Conference.

With Dog and Gun in the New Territory.

The English Language in China.

A Chamber of Commerce for B.N. Borneo.

Company Report.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Shipping Notes.

Canton News.

Rice and Barley.

Death of a French Naval Officer.

The Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.

Segue to a Fire.

Tribute to a Macao Hero.

Robbery in Chancery Lane.

Supreme Court.

Attempted Suicide at Astor House Hotel.

Far Eastern Telegrams.

Hongkong News.

Building Collapses in Shelley Street.

Foreign Trade of China.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, cash.

Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage 82.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1910.

## WANTED.

FIRMS OR RELIABLE MEN to represent old established Sash and Door Factory, to sell Millwork. Best material and workmanship. Careful Packing—Rock-bottom prices. Square dealing. Chance for bright business men in different sections to double their money.

O. B. WILLIAMS CO.,  
1943-1st Ave. Seattle, U.S.A.  
[954]

## WANTED.

BY A GENTLEMAN (Britisher), 41 years of age, who is thoroughly competent of taking charge of Import, Export or Accountanting department, a position as Assistant in a Mercantile Office in Hongkong or Outports of China and Philippines. For Class References. Address—S. S. 42, 955. Care of "Daily Press" Office.

## WANTED.

LADY Expert SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPEST to take charge of Typewriting Department. Apply to—No. 51, Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 19th August, 1910. [956]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS.

By the Use of

SOLIGNUM.

the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs, and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents,

SIEMSEN & CO.

(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 20th August, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1910.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th August to SATURDAY, the 20th August, 1910 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1910. [957]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE

In Accordance with the Provisions of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have This Day Declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 5% for the half-year ending 30th June, 1910, on the Paid-Up Capital.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS Payable on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1910, will be issued to Shareholders on application.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 30th both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1910. [936]

THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of this Company, held at No. 64, Bonham Strand West, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of August, 1910, a call of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) Hongkong Currency per share was made on all Shares of the above Company and it was determined that such call would be paid on or before MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1910, to the under-signed, LEUNG KIN YAN, a Director of the Company, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 64, Bonham Strand West aforesaid. In case of payment, interest at the rate of 5% per centum per mensem will be charged from the 17th day of October, 1910, until the said call is actually paid as provided in Article No. 25 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LEUNG KIN YAN,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1910. [942]

THE HONGKONG SELECTION COMMITTEE invites all Candidates to Practise in the V.R.C. Bath between 5 P.M. and 7 P.M. Daily.

FRANK LAMMERT, Hon. Secretary,  
Victoria Recreation Club.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [919]

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the STATE OF NORTH BORNEO from 1st JANUARY, 1911, as set out hereunder:

Tender will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock NOON, on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years, commencing on the 1st JANUARY, 1911.

The Farms above referred to are the OPIUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING, and PAWNBROKING FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the FORMS of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & CO., Singapore, and Penang, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., at Hongkong.

The rental rates for Chanda fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1911, 1912 and 1913 are those specified below, viz.:—

For every 3 huc packet ... 30.14  
4 " " 0.17  
5 " " 0.24  
6 " " 0.24  
3 chi receptacle ... 1.45  
1 tail " 4.80

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [762]

GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

THE SANITARY BOARD desires to enlist the Assistance of the Public in their efforts to reduce the number of Mosquitoes in the Neighbourhood of Dwellings.

Mosquitoes convey malaria and other diseases and are therefore a danger to the public health.

Mosquitoes require standing water in which to deposit their eggs and these eggs develop in water into larvae and later into Mosquitoes the whole process occupying a week to ten days.

Any standing water therefore within or in the neighbourhood of a House is an encouragement to the breeding of Mosquitoes.

Vases and pots in which flowers or green plants are kept alive with water are often found to contain these larvae, unless the water is changed every day; old pots and tins in the Garden or alongside the servants' quarters will hold rain water for days and should be collected and buried or put in the dust-bin; the gardener's tank or tub from which he takes water for the Garden should be thoroughly emptied and dried every day; while some carbolic disinfectant should be used daily for the drains and channels as the water in the traps may otherwise serve for the breeding of Mosquitoes.

Bamboos which become broken by high winds will often be found to contain rain water in which Mosquitoes are breeding; all broken bamboo should therefore be sawn through at the level of a node, so as to avoid the formation of an open cup, or the broken bamboo should be cut down or rooted up.

By Order,

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1910. [506]

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1910. [855]

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### SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

#### GROWTH OF GREAT GUNS.

In the last half-century the development of the machinery of war, as everybody knows, has kept pace with that of the appliances used in the arts of peace. Sir A. Trevor Dawson notes that progress has been aided by the metallurgist, who has developed improved steel-making; the chemist, who has produced more powerful propellants and high explosives; and the mechanical engineer, who has devised new methods of utilizing power and adding to accuracy and efficiency. In 1864 the most powerful 12-inch gun was muzzle-loader, 12 calibres in length, weighing about 23.5 tons. Its charge of powder weighed 85 pounds, the muzzle velocity of the 614-pound projectile was 1,000 feet per second, and it could penetrate 16 inches of wrought-iron armour at the muzzle, or 8 inches at the maximum range of 6,000 yards. The 12-inch gun of the present is a breech-loader, 50 calibres long, weighing nearly 70 tons. Its projectile weighs 850 pounds, the muzzle velocity is 3,000 feet per second, its perforative power is 52 inches of wrought-iron at the muzzle, 37 inches at 6,000 yards, and 17.5 inches at 24,000 yards.

#### GAS-XAKING IMPROVEMENT.

The long considered plan of making coal gas in vertical instead of horizontal retorts is being tested on a large scale at St. Helens, England, and the results with the new plant are being compared with those of a very complete equipment including 333 horizontal retorts 10 feet long. With the cheap coal used costing about \$2.00 per ton, the old method yielded 10,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, and the new process gave 11,550 cubic feet. The new process yields more tar and ammonia, coke of higher selling price, and gas free from naphthalene, while it offers great economy in land and buildings, in labour, and in wear and tear.

#### A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

The recording buoy of E. H. W. Crosley, of Melbourne, is designed to be released automatically from the bridge deck if a vessel sinks, and a wire holds it on the water's surface over the wreck. The buoy is intended to show the location and depth of the wreck, date of disaster, and the course and the port sought at the time of disaster.

#### AUSTRIA'S RENEWED RADON CURE.

The greatest radium mine, that near Joachimsthal, 12 miles north-west of Carlsbad, has distinguished itself by product of half an ounce of radium bromide, and by showing water that promises to develop a great radium cure. The mine once supplied silver, but for half a century has been worked by the Austrian Government for pitchblende, a mineral yielding a large percentage of uranium, one oxide of which is used to tint glass delicate greenish-yellow, while the black oxide serves as a pigment in porcelain painting. Consul W. L. Lawrie reports that 100 men are mining annually 20 tons of pitchblende, equivalent to 5 tons of uranium ore; and after the uranium is extracted the residue of each 10-ton of pitchblende yields one gram of radium bromide. Metallic radium is never seen, only the bromide and chloride being known. For extracting the gram of bromide, 11,000 pounds of chemicals and 110,000 pounds of water are employed, and a thousand crystallizations and reductions may be made, each requiring from a few hours to several days. The 13 grams of radium bromide lately sent to Vienna have been valued at more than half a million dollars. In a new investigation, Director Joseph Step, of the radium factory, has found that the radioactivity of the mine waters is quite extraordinary, and scores of times greater than that of most of the Carlsbad, Marienbad, and Franzensbad springs. The water—believed to have important curative powers—contains radioactive gas, which soon evaporates on exposure.

#### OILING UNDER PRESSURE.

For high speed machines—like turbines, dynamos and internal combustion motors—proper oiling is of great importance, and has been given much attention. Lubrication under pressure has given excellent results, resin-free, non-saponifiable oil being used. In the British Navy three steam oil-pumps are allowed for each great marine engine, and a gallon of oil a day suffices for each 100 horse-power, some of this being economically saved and used again. For a dynamo or small motor, the apparatus is a single oil-pump, worked by an eccentric.

#### TEREDO-PROOF BARK.

Spruce piles in a dock of the Alaska Central Railway have been destroyed by the teredo in 18 months. Cottonwood piles lasted longer, and with the bark left on the teredo seemed to be successfully resisted, and did not reach the wood.

#### DISEASE THAT CHANGED HISTORY.

A very important influence upon history must have been exerted by various forms of disease. The black death of the Middle Ages is supposed to have had much to do with the making of modern England, the early failures on the Panama Canal were largely due to malaria fever, and the tsetse-fly, disease of horses has greatly hindered the colonization of parts of Africa. That malaria was a leading factor in the decline and fall of Greece and Rome is a conclusion announced a year or two ago by W. H. S. Jones. The theory has been confirmed and developed by a further study of ancient writers, and it is thought to be pretty certain that there was little malaria in Greece before 500 B.C., but that it began to be common in Attica from the end of the fifth century B.C. The decline of scientific medicine after 405 B.C. and the use of charms and other superstitious practices are looked upon as possible results of spreading malaria. Just before the final triumph of Rome the character of the Greeks changed greatly, and they lost courage and ambition, cared only for pleasure, and became cruel, brutal and vicious—the change being largely traceable to the ravages

of malaria. That the disease soon brings loss of vigour and moral sense has been well proven. The effects in Rome are more uncertain, but malaria appears to have reached the country by 500 B.C. and to have spread it before the end of the Republic, greatly affecting the life of the people, though it may not have been one of the causes of the fall of the Empire.

#### AN ISLAND'S VARIED FOREST.

An overlooked wealth of fine timber has been revealed in Papua, or New Guinea, which is practically on the equator and has an area of 300,000 square miles. The late investigation has shown 79 useful woods in considerable quantities—including 15 varieties of cabinet woods, 15 suitable for joinery, 16 adapted for beams, girders, etc., 10 that may serve for carriage work, 5 that give promise as boat building material, 4 that are good for piles, and 14 that may be applied to many miscellaneous purposes.

#### ELECTRIC LACQUERING.

Tubes lacquered in the old way receive 3 to 6 coats, and are dried in an oven after each. In a new German method, adopted for brass bedsteads, the tubes are electrically heated to 500 degrees F. or less while being rotated in a lathe, and several layers of lacquer can be quickly applied, as each coat dries at once.

#### SEA SUPERSTITIONS.

It is a well-known fact that in the past the sailor was among the most superstitious of mortals, and even in these enlightened days there are a goodly number of old salts who cling tenaciously to their belief in certain signs and portents. Some, no doubt, of these superstitions have vanished altogether into the limbo of forgotten things, but there will always be a credulous few, who will shake their heads solemnly and prophesy ill if a knife is struck in the mast, or an albatross or a stormy petrel is captured and brought on board. The origin of some of these superstitions cannot be traced. Many of them have been handed down from father to son for a great number of years, with a touch probably added here and there, turning a comparatively ordinary story into a weird and mysterious legend. Very likely the seaman's isolation from outside influences, and the weeks and months spent afloat with only his mates for company, served to foster superstitions notions in the days of sailing vessels, but slowly, in these occult matters, concerning which Jack is peculiarly unreasoning. The Fin is the most superstitious of all sailors. There are many of this race who still believe in the ominous portent of the phantom ship, in folly of starting a voyage on a Friday (a notion by no means confined to seafaring men), the low-burning blue lights which appear ghostly hovering near to give warning of approaching disaster and many other things, all of which Jack is peculiarly unreasoning.

#### FILL THE SAILOR'S MIND WITH MURMURINGS.

And speak to him of wrecks.

A story is told of a brigantine which numbered several extremely superstitious men among her crew. One night when there was no moon, and a slight ground swell was running, the watch, who happened to be the most superstitious of them all, heard an unearthly wailing coming apparently from the very surface of the sea. The mate and the helmsmen also heard it, but the former lacked imagination, and although he was certainly interested, he nearly blew the watch's head off when he ventured to suggest mermaids. The helmsman did not feel quite happy, but he had to stick to the wheel. The watch was pale with terror, but he kept silence owing to his mate's complimentary reference to his courage and abilities. Slowly the sound began to move along the ship's side, becoming more and more agonized as it approached. This annoyed the mate, and going to the side of the vessel he waited until he had located the sound, and then emptied a bucket of water over the rail. There was a gash, and then dead silence, and nothing more was heard that night. When the watch went off duty he, of course, gave a detailed and lurid account of the incident to his shipmates, who listened, as he thought, in awe silence, and then called on one of the audience for his version of the matter. This was a Tyne-sider, who dearly loved a joke, and had no respect at all for hoary superstitions, and had conspired with his fellows to play a trick on the watch. On the night in question he had crept over the bows without a sound, carrying with him the ship's cat, secured in a bag. Crouching under the stays, the joker let the cat's head out of the bag, which he tied round the animal's neck so that it could not escape. He then applied his teeth to the unfortunate animal's tail! Everybody knows the terrible sounds an angry cat is capable of producing, and those to which a cat's tail being bitten gives vent are among the most hair-raising. The sound was more or less continuous, carrying with it the luckless beast's body. The mate's bucket of water was as welcome as unexpected, and caused the Tyne-sider a hurried retreat.

Not only is the origin of many sea superstitions "wrapped in mystery," but also any logical explanation of cause and effect. It would puzzle anyone to say why it should be unlucky for the ship's boy to whistle on the weather bow, except that it is generally unpleasant from a music-lover's point of view for a boy to whistle on any bow at all. Nor would it be easy to explain why a whale to starboard presages disaster, and why the tides which run westward are among the most dangerous.

At the mere sight of an overturned boat many a seaman will declare that another ship has just gone to the bottom, and he will say the same should the salt-box or the "cracker-barrel" (anglo-saxon) be upset.

On one occasion superstition and a guilty conscience caused a practical joke to have fatal consequences. The incident arose through one of the sailors, Norwegian, boxing the ears of the ship's boy for the aforementioned crime of whistling on the weather bow. Not unnaturally the boy was annoyed, and determined to pay the Norwegian back. Aided by two other sailors, a white shirt, and some string, a very presentable "ghost" was arranged in the fo'c'sle, on the right the Norwegian was on watch. He was to be allowed only a glimpse of the "spirit" on entering the fo'c'sle, and it was then to vanish from view, being jerked by means of a string underneath the bunk of one of the jokers. Everything was ready, and the three conspirators lay in their bunks awaiting their victim. Unfortunately all fell asleep, to be suddenly awakened by a loud cry from the Norwegian. He stood gazing at the "ghost," the dim light shed by the lamp falling on his ghastly face. The three were about to call out to him when he spoke. "No, no," he cried. "I did not mean to kill you, Morgan. Oh, mercy, mercy!"—and he rushed madly from the fo'c'sle. Terrified, his shipmates followed him, but as they reached the deck they saw the Norwegian throw himself into the sea.

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[833.1]

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**THE CRUSADE AGAINST  
DYSENTERY.**  
WISE WORDS BY A PHYSICIAN.

Among the pernicious diseases incidental to life in the tropic dysentery takes an important place. The reasons for this are many and varied. It is, however, unnecessary to enumerate them here. The great fact which every resident in these countries, and therefore every possible sufferer, has to keep prominently in mind is how to avoid this dread complaint in the first place, and, in the next, how to take steps to cure it should he be unfortunate enough to contract it.

Speaking broadly, no tropical disease is more pestilential than dysentery, for it undermines the health, depresses the nervous system, reduces the tone and vigour of the whole body, diminishes the mental energy, and, generally, interferes with the individual's physical power of resistance against disease. The result is that, unlike what happens in most other diseases, one attack does not act as a preventive, but rather predisposes to another, thus rendering the weakened system liable to still further invasions, until the condition of the sufferer is deplorable indeed, for he may be attacked by many after-effects, like abscess of the liver, dropy, scaly, and nervous affections of various sorts.

Bad as all this is, the patient's case is rendered still worse by consideration of the fact that the general nutrition of the body is lowered by life in hot climates, that the digestive system is therefore depressed as well as the vitality, so that he not only starts heavily handicapped in favour of the disease, but also heavily handicapped against the conditions which make for recovery. In these respects dysentery may be said to re-

semble typhoid fever on the one hand, and malaria on the other, and the dangers of both are well known to need more than passing notice. As typhoid is due to ulceration of the small intestine, so dysentery is due to similar condition of the large or lower bowel, while malaria and dysentery are believed to have a close relation, the former predisposing to attacks of the latter.

The treatment of dysentery, like that of typhoid, and, in great measure, that of malaria, is admittedly one of diet. Milk, the blandest of foods, was, until a comparatively short time ago, the sheet anchor of the physician. In the very acute stages of the disease many doctors are, however, opposed to its use, and many patients are not able to digest it, so that they grow steadily worse.

Happily, science has discovered a food-tonic which, as one physician has written, "possesses virtues of a very high order," and is practically specific in the modern treatment of dysentery. This is Sanatogen. Its composition is well known, for it has been widely stated to consist of 95 per cent. of pure casein of milk, the substance to which that food owes its nutritive value, in chemical combination—not merely mixed—with 5 per cent. of Glycerophosphate of Sodium, the chief vital constituent of the nervous system. These two substances, in the combination in which they exist in Sanatogen are so digestible that the preparation puts no strain on the most enfeebled digestive organs.

All of it is absorbed or assimilated by the body, so that there is no residue to irritate the ulcers which are formed in the course of the disease and prohibit the giving of solid food.

Sanatogen is, therefore, universally prescribed even in the acutest stages of the severest cases, or it prevents deterioration in nutrition, and maintains the patient's power of resistance at a high level, thereby giving him a better chance of recovering quickly and without complications. More than that, cases which get worse under ordinary conditions rapidly improve when Sanatogen is added to the diet. One of the supreme values of Sanatogen is that it is not limited to restoring the health during or after dysentery. It is actually a preventive of the disease by strengthening the system so that it can withstand exposure to the infection.

Sanatogen can be obtained from all chemists. To meet the special needs of the dwellers in the tropics a booklet, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," has been written by a physician who has practised for many years in the country, and it will be sent free to all who write for it mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, who are also able to supply Sanatogen.

[126-4]

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**FASHIONS AND FANCIES.**

**THE FLOWER-POT HAT.**

The foulard designs of this season are apt to be of the niggling order. They are small, confused, ineffective, and without meaning. Consequently, colour is the only thing left for most of these foulards in which to excel, and there are some lovely tones of blue to be found among them. The very vivid shades are not in request this year, those with much grey in them having been found much prettier and infinitely more becoming. "A shade darker than your eyes" is what milliners recommend to their blue-eyed customers, and it is good advice. The shades of green can also have grey in them, but lizard, frog, and other tawny tones are in great favour. The shade of grey seen in the foliage of olive boudoir. Grey and black, and black and white are more seen than positive colours, and the most approved way of making them is with a deep band at the foot of the skirt, not exactly quite tight and plain, but with less fulness than the part of the skirt above. Many have short sleeves just turning the elbow, usually in white or cream, under still shorter sleeves of the foulard.

**TRAVELLING DRESS.**

There is nothing to rival blue serge as a material for travelling costumes, and since tailors took to trimming them elaborately they can be made suitable for any occasion. It is to occur during a trip abroad or at home. Some little touch of fine embroidery about the collar or on the sleeves gives the finished look that fits such a costume for the afternoon drive or the formal call. The length is convenient, for no one now dreams of having a skirt long enough to have to be raised in walking. Critics call some of the tailor-made to short, but certainly for travelling this is a fault on the right side. If a fault at all, the point that most worries the purchaser deals with the length or otherwise of the coat. Are long ones to be worn in autumn? It is probable that we may have our choice. At the same time many will cling to the long coat on account of the slender outline it gives to the figure, and without a slim silhouette it is hopeless to try to look smart. Corsetieres have pared down the female form divine in a very remarkable manner, and beauty doctors have banished superfluous adipose tissue in miraculous fashion, but what in the use of all this with a short jacket that sticks out on the hips, just where the victim of fat has been massaged and kneaded into something akin to slithiness.

**THE LIGHT WATERPROOF.**

"Do you wish for a raincoat, madam, or a waterproof?" It is the first time that Madam has been called upon to discriminate between the two. "What is the difference?" she asks, and is told that the rain coat can be very cheap, because there is no rubber in it, as there is in the waterproof. Rubber is expensive. It is also heavy, and for the rain coat it may be said that it keeps its wearer dry in all but a torrential downpour. A heavy waterproof on a hot, muggy day is a penance. It has caused much loss of temper. Heat is more trying than cold to that portion of the nervous system where evil tempers live. The one thing to remember in choosing is that the raincoat is ventilated by holes punctured under the sleeves. It is also well to see that the sleeve button or over the wrists to prevent the rain running up the arms, a disagreeable little way it has that is felt acutely by a chilly person wearing a thin blouse under the coat. A thin trifle up the arm is a depressing circumstance, and only too likely to occur in these days of holding on the hat, the immense and wobbling hat.

**THE RAGGED PAISLEY.**

It is easy to understand the rage for Paisley. The mingling of colours in some of these have something of the mysterious about them. The softness of the silks is so well contrasted with the metallic lines that stand in and out of each other that the imagination is aroused.

A very sweet gown is in Paisley and foulard, the latter grey and palest mauve, the former in several tones of mauve and heliotrope, and a purple so dark as to be almost black. This last is sparingly introduced in very fine lines that meander through the rest of the pattern. The whole of the bodice and the upper part of the sleeves are in Paisley, and a deep band round the skirt as well, the upper portion being foulard. Wherever the two materials meet there is a piping of the deep purple. A yoke of satin stitch embroidery on tucked net, carried up on a high collar, gives the touch of white so essential to this kind of dress. The large legal hat has a Paisley crown matching the gown and drawn tight down to the brim, finishing in a wreath composed of small tufts of London pride, the "smart" flower of the season. The homely little blossom has been promoted for some unknown reason.

**THE LARGE HAT.**

To judge from the number of toques to be seen in the windows of the best milliners, and from the very moderate dimensions of the hats that hang with them, the very large hat is soon to be a thing of the past. The sooner the better. Its inconveniences are many, and it is not universally becoming. Its "plain" character raises expectation about the face beneath it, and this frame of mind tends to exaggerate the disappointment sometimes felt when the face is full seen. Roses are still the favourite flower for trimming. They are large, fully blown, and pronounced in colour. The turban form is not yet vulgarised, and can be had in the finer kinds of crinoline as well as in coarse net or tulle, swathed round and round like the true Oriental turban. The great art of wearing these is to allow little glimpses of the hair. To hide it all is much too severe, and trying to even the prettiest face. Some of the turbans are much exaggerated in size, and when supplemented by a feather sticking out at an extraordinary angle, the effect is quite grotesque. A feather has no affinity with the turban proper. A single ornament in front just where the folds overlap is all that should be permitted.

**SOME CURIOUS SHAPES.**

A strange-looking shape is exactly that of an inverted flower-pot. In spite of its oddness it manages to be becoming when a dainty little face is under it. One of these is in two-coloured straw rimmed with black velvet and lined with a soft tone of sea-blue. The back part of this hat frames the face very becomingly, but it must be carefully adjusted to produce this effect.

**THE GARDEN-PARTY HAT.**

With a ceremonious toilette, the hat is often befeathered, and the favourite plume of the moment is the pleureuse, sometimes called the fountain. It is a rather graceful feather, though suggestive of showers and tears, and is almost invariably white or black, though some are seen in colour. At Renfrew and Helensburgh it is seen in every third hat, and these claim the nearest approach to garden parties available to London society at large, apart from private houses.

**SOME FLOWER DESIGNS.**

May one protest against buckles being made of roses? Could anything be stiffer or harder than a buckle? Could anything be softer or

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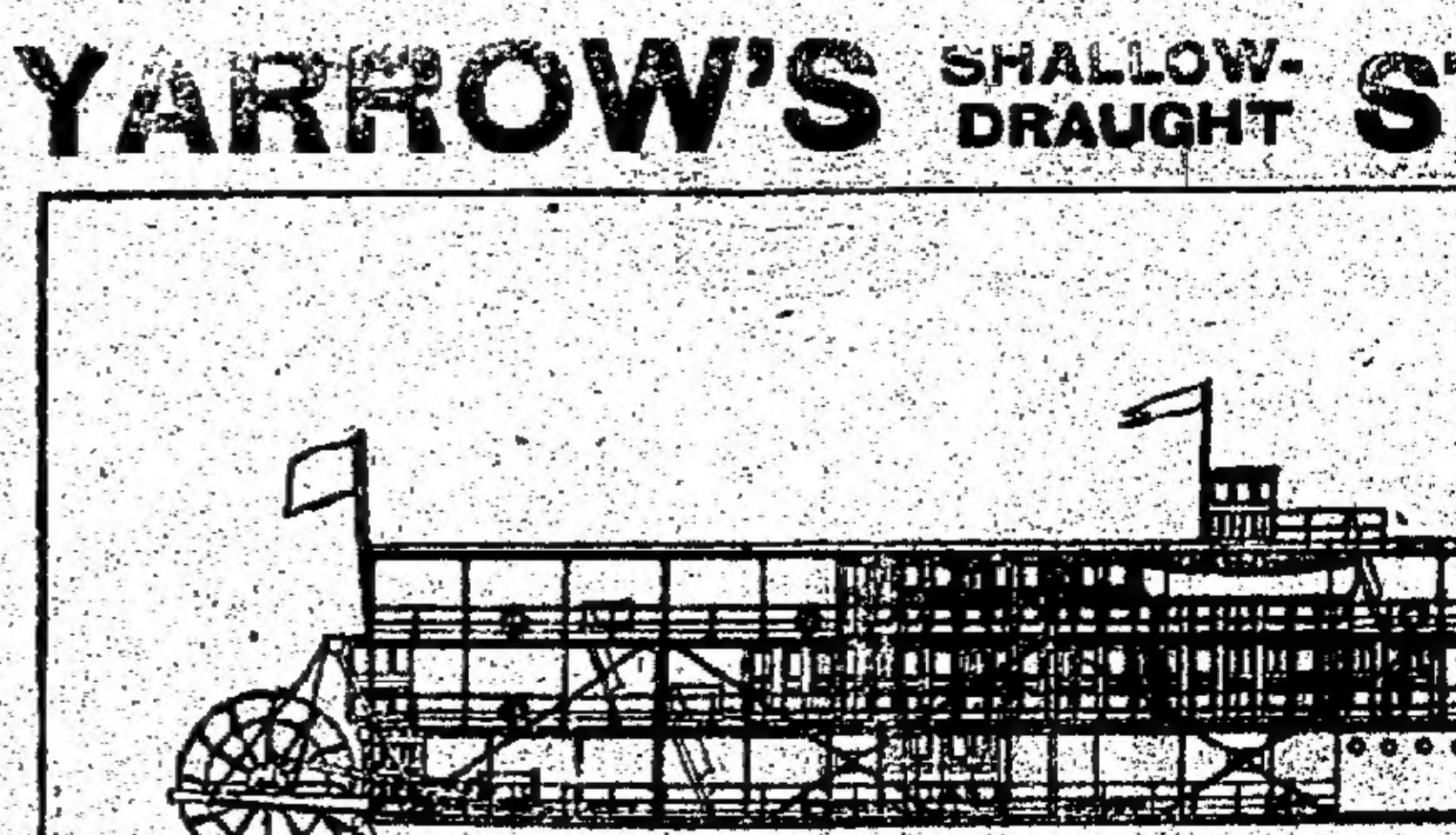
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai. [719]

there are a few humble unrefined women to whom no one dares to think a point of unrefined mockery, whom circumstances buffet and their best friends ridicule. They are absolutely without a tinge of vulgarity or of under-breeding, and yet it is difficult to call them ladies in any but a technical sense. A saint and a lady are not synonymous terms. No one can become a lady by eliminating her own vulgarity qualities. It is an ideal not to be reached by a process of exhaustion. The state of being a lady is positive, not negative, and it is closely allied on its higher side to sympathy and self-control, an idiom to be possessed. "A heart at leisure" may be found anywhere, but an atmosphere of small cares is not favourable to its development.—*spectator.*



[814]

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S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Dordogne" and "Matapan" from Havre or s.s. "Matapan" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Verhoeckne" in connection with above are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless instruction is received from the Consignees intimating it is to be landed before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 22nd inst. at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 22nd inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1910. [2]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.'s Steamer

"ARCADIA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THE BULK IN THE Bongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:- From London, &c., ex s.s. "Egypt" and "Moutain".

From Calcutta, ex s.s. "Ceylon" From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and H. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. [1]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KA-24 Chests Persica Opium ex s.s. "KOLO" and s.s. "DEVANHA," arrived August 3rd, 1910.

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H. OISHI,

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Hongkong, 9th January, 1910. [574]

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Telegrams: "Labor Labuan."

BRADLEY &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [831]

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## MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

## NO SURGERY

NEED NOW DEAFAR!

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the know ledge of a physician.

By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## THERAPION No. 1 - The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by the destruction of the skin and other tissues.

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THERAPION No. 9 - The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, scrofula, tubercles, ulcers, joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure.

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THE CORPSE OF MOTHER EARTH.  
BY  
HERMAN SCHIEFFER.

There upon the foothills of the Sierra Madre del Sur shivered a relentless heat. Nothing was to be seen in this spot save a low adobe house of somewhat pretentious exterior. Beyond the hill, it was evident were other dwellings. The blue mountains that hoisted their heads into the inverted cauldron above them, swam dizzy in the torrid waves refracting from the earth.

Within the house it was much cooler—cooler where Dolores, wife of the mine-foreman, Mateo Ramon, lay unclad for death.

The padre, the good Vespaian, had come and gone, alone and surprised had vanished from the low-ceiled room, within whose rafters still nestled the blue smoke from the censor. But yet the spirit had not passed; still the hands trembled, and the eyes were not devoid of light.

Mateo sat in a dark corner of the chamber, brooding in silence. If in his heart there was emotion his face did not betray it. His black eyes were fixed fast upon those of his wife, while hers were all unconscious or unmindful of that burning gaze. Her eyes seemed to look out through the open lattice to the blue far distance peak of the Sierra Madre mountains. Under their shadow and ever in their sight she had been born, had lived, and was dying.

Once the brown-eyed Dolores had been the belle of all these parts, once—that was full twenty-five years ago. Now, subject to the rapid aging of her race, she was but a wrinkled old woman, dying, dying.

It was here that she had first met Gregory Latham, the fair Americano. In his profession of mining engineer he had come into this region and so into her life. Soon they learned to love each other (how deeply only they could know) and shortly after they were betrothed and were to wed. Within a few days of this happy event Gregory Latham disappeared and was seen no more.

He had not gone into the outer world, for from that outer world came anxious inquiries from relatives and friends. Latham had vanished as absolutely as though one of the elements had devoured him. A business letter upon his desk was left unfinished, his hat was found at the bottom of the hill leading to the mine. The preparations which he had made for the coming nuptials had been most complete and enthusiastic; his devotion none could doubt. All circumstances pointed to a disappearance, unexpected, swift and entire.

Searches long and elaborate were made for the missing man throughout the whole region. Not a corner or obscure drift of the stupendous mine was left unexplored.

The beautiful Dolores with eyes that could weep no more sat in a corner of her father's house, clad in her bride's attire, which she had faithfully donned at the appointed time on the wedding morning and waited through the long, despairing days for Latham to return.

So two years passed away, which time Mateo Ramon, her first lover, devoted to ardently renewing the suit he had begun so long before, era this Americano Latham came and won Dolores from him. Since Gregory Latham was no more, as Dolores by this time came to believe firmly, the persistent Mateo gained from her in an opportune moment of weakness, an indifferent, unwilling "Yes."

It had been weary, loveless life with him.

Weary and loveless—and too long by far. For this man, her husband, never one spark of true affection would flick up in the heart of Dolores.

So it had begun and so remained. No child came to strike in some sort of harmony the bitter union of these two unhappy souls. A wasted life, barren, joyless, dead. And not one life, but two. All this passed before the quickened mental vision of the dying Dolores, as she lay there with her thin hands entwined by her rosary. Surely, too, of something akin to this, the stern-faced Mateo thought as he watched his stricken wife. It added an anguish to the pain, that nothing on earth could assuage.

Slowly the hours went by, as marked by the boom of the bell in the parish church and the lengthening of the shadows of the mountain peaks along the plain eastward to the sea. The sun's rays now grow less, and their golden shafts trembled like a benediction upon the face of the dying woman as the light faded from her eyes and the day from the world.

The face of Dolores Ramon took on a peaceful beauty indescribable; the hard drawn lines of life and suffering were softening; the features seemed to regain for the time their loveliness of old. Mateo saw this; saw that the lips were moving slightly, as though with a last effort to speak.

He stopped quickly to the beside, bent low his ear to catch the expiring sounds and heard this name left half unfinished—"Greg!" That was all.

A deep pang passed over the man's face, and down the bronzed cheeks there rolled a great and glittering tear. Then shaken by huge sobs, Mateo wept long and convulsively. Perhaps it was for the dead past and its deep regret, perhaps for the woman he had just lost.

Suddenly a bird set up its song without so sweet, so strong, as though it were the soul so lately liberated, pouring forth profoundest praises to the Master. The widow went down once more beside the bed. Night fell darker and darker. The morning sun found him still with bowed head in the same posture, and the dead seemed less lifeless than the living. Alas! Mateo knew but too well, he had lost her for ever, long ere this!

So afterward came the priests, the old women and the friends. To all their ministrations and preparations Mateo nodded a dumb acquiescence, which may have been due to grief or perhaps to remorse. Only to Father Vespaian he deigned to speak, remaining with him for some time in earnest conference. This reverend padre had been the sullen Mateo's friend, adviser, and confessor from infancy, and had often befriended, often aided him.

The burning summer heat in these latitudes demands that interment be swift. It was in the early afternoon when the funeral procession came winding slowly along the slant of the hill on its way to the burial ground. This way led past the mine and through the village. First came four red-robed altar boys, two with lighted tapers, two with smoking censers, then the two padres, Father Vespaian, and a brother priest, in their sacred robes; these followed by six white-clad girls with flowers, and then the bier borne by four of the villagers. Behind them Mateo came, and behind him the mourners, men and women and little children. Dolores had been much beloved by all, and the overseer in the mine to which Mateo had risen made his social position of some importance—for social positions existed even here. For both these reasons there was a large attendance.

At intervals of a few moments the neighbouring church bell rang out its deep and doleful note of gloomy welcome. Solemnly and slowly the long-drawn double line came on, treaded the path that would soon bring them past the mouth of the Santa Isabel mine, which lay hidden beyond a further eminence.

Now occurred a strange and startling thing. Such it was not only in itself, but by its effect upon all who formed the funeral pro-

cession bearing Dolores Ramon to her earthly home. The deep-toned bell which for every twenty paces had tolled forth its reverberating boom, most suddenly changed its note. It now began a harsh and rapid clangor as though sounding a tocsin or alarm. Too well the mourners knew that note! Too often it had called them from their houses at all hours of day or night that dread catastrophe had chosen to occur.

"Jesus Maria help us," cried the women.

The men started and broke line in disorder.

They that bore the coffin stopped short and set it down. The priests still intoned monotonously their prayer, but with redoubled strength and fervour.

Disaster portentously filled the air, and over the bleak landscape seemed to hover a sense of impending doom, as in a painting by Dore.

After the first shock had passed the priests motioned the pall-bearers who took up the bier once more. Feverishly and fast the march was resumed. They soon passed over the brow of the hill, and came in sight of the mine. Here all was dire confusion and loud tumult.

Men ran from all directions, toward the black mouth of the tunnel and disappeared therein.

All the while the bell in the chapel chime at hand threw forward and backward its insistent roar and clang. It had been for many years the custom, dating back to the days of the Spanish conquerors, to ring this bell whenever accident or misfortune befell mine or miners.

New occasion for its voice had come again, and swung by the sturdy arms of monks it proclaimed disaster far and wide and called aloud for aid.

The timbering, they said, had given way, that timoring which upheld the earthen mass dividing one horizontal drift from another directly above it. In the debris thus heralded upon them, in a chaos of splintered beams and fallen earth, lay many men, dead and dying. There was no time to lose. Assistance came flying from every point in answer to the bell.

The men of the funeral cortège put down their load close by and all, save the priests and women, with spades, axes and picks vanished into the hill. Mateo seized a tool and entered with the others.

Without remained the blanched group of the terror-stricken, whom in vain the padres sought to solace. The women implored Heaven with cries and prayers, and the little children sobbed piteously at the uncomprehended sorrow of their elders.

Some had been stricken thus before, and again stood confronted with the dread interrogation: Who is it now? A husband? a son? a lover? a father—or brother?

Dolores Ramon alone lay uncarved, her placid face, still undisturbed beneath pale cloth and the flowers. None now thought of her.

The dead was neglected for the living, or for those who might still be numbered with them.

Soon a tense silence fell upon the group, as in a tragedy before the climax. All nerves were strung and racked to breaking. No word was spoken.

Only the weeping was heard and the sound of prayers. They knew that within the profound bowels of the earth their swarthy deliverers fought and wrought furiously for the dear lives of their entombed comrades. Soon would come the good news—or the bad.

A cry goes up from all who watch and wait.

There appears in the mouth of the mine a gigantic figure, half-naked, bearing in its arms a form seemingly as huge, seemingly lifeless.

The man lays his burden tenderly upon the sword, close by Dolores Ramon.

"Ignacio," exclaims the crowd. The poor wretch, mortally injured, still lives, and gasps in the reviving air. The miner that had carried him out gives some news briefly in Spanish and re-enters the drift.

Father Vespaian approaches the expiring man, and begins the non too premature prayer. It is the ruffian Ignacio, bully and terror of mine and village. He has neither kin nor friend nor a friend, yet now tears are shed for him as for a brother. The padre bestows on him the last sacrament, making over him the sign of the cross, and ere long the poor soul departs in peace.

Another miser appears, bearing another unfortunate—a young girl shrieks shrilly and faints.

"Behold, my children," resumed the priest.

"This poor young man was murdered, cruelly

murdered over twenty-five years ago. All is discovered now, the mystery is solved. The earth like the sea has given up its dead. Do you not see that the victim buried his victim deep in the floor of that drift which is just broken through? This body was thereby precipitated in the lower drift and taken out with the rest, and by one who—knew him.

God have mercy upon us all! Often the crime-stained soul seeks the solace of Mother Church and by repentance gains forgiveness. Once having given her abolution though that soul be inky black with evil, its secret shall be hers. The Lord deliver us from temptation, Amen!"

A murmur of surprise comes from the bystanders, and many crossed themselves.

The hoary padre then stooped over the body of Gregory Latham and drew back the coat. Red stains showed vividly upon the fine linen shirt—just over the heart.

"Behold, my children," resumed the priest.

"This poor young man was murdered, cruelly

murdered over twenty-five years ago. All is discovered now, the mystery is solved. The earth like the sea has given up its dead. Do you not see that the victim buried his victim deep in the floor of that drift which is just broken through? This body was thereby precipitated in the lower drift and taken out with the rest, and by one who—knew him.

God have mercy upon us all! Often the crime-stained soul seeks the solace of Mother Church and by repentance gains forgiveness. Once having given her abolution though that soul be inky black with evil, its secret shall be hers. The Lord deliver us from temptation, Amen!"

For many minutes Vespaian remained in silent prayer over the fair-haired youth, lying there like some fresh-gathered flower among the black wreckage of humanity.

Closely by alighted that other one, Latham's love, Dolores, she old with her weight of

years and sorrow, he young and fair as the day he had kissed her last. They were united at last, lover and beloved, over the laps of years and done with life. For nothing sadder than for this the shapely bell still tolled for long its mournful requiem.

The padre then rising, strolls to where Mateo

Ramon had fallen, placed his hand upon his heart and murmured low: "It is the judgment of God."

"Yes," said Henry La Farge, the American superintendent of the Santa Isabel

mine to me some days later, "this is calcarous earth containing much sand and lime, and has been known to preserve animal bodies indefinitely. Surely you have read how two of Caesar's soldiers were found in Britain some time in the last century in all their armour, and as though they had died but a few hours before."

WRIGHT AND GREEN'S "PREMIER"

SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you

get at home in Scotland.—Adv.

## DREADFUL ECZEMA

Cured by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

That torturing and disfiguring disease has its cause in an impure condition of the blood. The impure condition of the blood often arises from a diseased condition of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. When digestion is imperfect the nutrition of the body is inadequate to its needs. The blood becomes thin, poisons accumulate in it, and these poisons often manifest themselves in some eruptive disease. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure diseases of the stomach, and other organs of digestion and nutrition. They eliminate poisonous substances from the blood, purifying it, and increasing its quality and richness. They get at the cause and cure perfectly diseases of the blood, and other complaints which originate in a disordered stomach.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and positive and permanent cure for Erysipelas, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Blistering Hail, and Blotches, and for Female Aliments.

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores in London, England.

At 2d cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

PLAN OF TIENTSIN (KIAOCHAU)

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSION, SHANGHAI,

PLAN OF HONGKOW (SHANGHAI) with inset

Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT

Port, or Settlement is protected by a DESCRIPTIVE

MAP, carefully revised each year, most of

which will serve as accurate GUIDE for the

Tourist, giving every detail in connection with

the place, its History, Topography, &c., &c.

The CHRONICLE consists of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, which will alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps,

and Plans, pp. 1882, \$10.00. Directory only

pp. 1,300, \$6.00.

The Directories and Descriptions are of

CHINA

Peking Soochow Canton

Tientsin Naikang Whampoa

Peitaiho Wuhsu Kowloon

Chinghwa Wuhu Lappa

Taku Kewkiang Samshui

Anzing Hankow Kongmoo

Macchurian Yochow Naamien

Trade Centres Shensi Wuchown Whampow

Nanchwang Ienang Kwangphawuan

Tairen Changching Falchi

Port Arthur Hangchow Hoilow

Chofo Ningpo Longchow

Weihaiwei Wenchow Mengtze

Kiaochau Santa Foohow Hokow

Tsinan Amyi Siemao Siemao

Shanghai Swallow

JAPAN AND FORMOSA

Tokio Osaka Keelung

Yokohama Moji Tsainfu

Hyogo Nagasaki Takow

Robe Hakodate Anping

Shimonoseki Tamsui

EASTERN SIBERIA

Vladivostock Nicojewsk

COREA

Seoul Wonson Mokpo

Chonju Fusan Chinanpo

Kusan Pingyang Songchin

**CLARKER'S  
B. 41.  
PILLS.**

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF  
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS



**SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

893



1836

**BEKENNTMACHUNG.**  
DIE amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des  
Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1910 im  
OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY  
News und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES  
KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Dezember 1909. [1544]

**BEKENNTMACHUNG.**  
DIE Bekanntmachung aus dem diesseitigen  
Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich  
vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im  
Jahre 1910 durch den

"OSTASIA SCHEN LLOYD"  
und die  
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"  
erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES  
KONSULAT.

Swato, den 15. Dezember 1909. [1537]

**BEKENNTMACHUNG.**

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des  
Konsulats Pakhoi-Hollow werden im  
Jahr 1910 durch den

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"  
und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"  
erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES  
KONSULAT.

Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]

**HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.**

From August 16th to 22nd, 1910.

Day of Week	Month	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Hongkong Mean Time	Holmby	Hongkong Mean Time	Holmby
Tues.	16	10 5 28	6 3	10 28 2	2 water.
Wed.	17	10 15	0 2	10 26 1	7
Thurs.	18	7 0	7 2	10 25	0 2
Fri.	19	9 37	4 2	11 14	1 2
Sat.	20	8 27	7 8	11 15	3 6
Sun.	21	10 13	6 6	12 05	3 2
Mon.	22	10 32	6 2	12 21	3 1
		10 57	6 0	12 23	0 8

**HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**

Hongkong Observatory, August 19th

	Previous Day at 8 p.m.	On Date at 8 p.m.	On Date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.86	29.79
Temperature	85	85	88
Humidity	73	78	66
Wind Direction	S	W	SW
Force	1	1	1
Wetness	c	c	c
Rain	-	-	-

Highest open air Temperature on 18th....80

Lowest open air Temperature on 18th....80

**THE MARKET IN RUBBER.**

Since the beginning of May the market in India rubber has fluctuated considerably but has generally been weak. Just after the deadlock commented upon in the *Financial and Commercial Supplement* of May 6 fine hard Para was worth about 11s. 4d. By June 3 it had fallen to 8s. 1d., recovering rapidly until in the middle of the month it changed hands at from 10s. to 10s. 3d. The auctions held on June 14-15, however, were disappointing, with only the finest sorts sold on easier terms. From then to the middle of the current month the fluctuations were unimportant around the price of 10s., the quotation on the 13th inst. being 10s. 2d., and the more enthusiastic dealers were looking for improving markets. Instead, there has been a sure though slow downward movement, and yesterday the quotation was one more near the lowest at 9s. 2d.

**CONSUMPTION AND SUPPLIES.**

It is contended, on the one hand, that consumers have for a considerable time bought comparatively little, and must hold very small supplies, so small that with the ever-increasing extension of the uses of rubber another big rush to buy cannot be far off; that the United States especially must be bare of stocks, and that the existing supplies are in strong hands which will resist any further beating down of values. On the other hand, it is claimed that the cry that consumers have starved their reserves cannot be sustained on a closer examination; that the United States are not now in a mood to accumulate large surplus stocks and not likely to be so for some little time; and, finally, that supplies from primary sources are increasing in a ratio altogether out of proportion to the growth of demand.

Examining first the contention that stocks in users' hands have been reduced to a dangerous level, the official statistics for Great Britain during the first half-year were as follows:

1910. 1909. 1908.  
Total imports, tons 25,125 17,800 16,200  
Total re-exports, tons 13,050 9,660 8,325

Leaving for stocks and consumption ... 12,075 8,140 7,875

Unfortunately the Board of Trade returns furnish no details as to the sources of supply or the destination of re-exports.

**IMPORTING COUNTRIES.**

Bulgaria imported during the six months ended June 30, 5,590 tons, against 4,050 tons in 1909 and 3,950 tons in 1908; and re-exported, 3,950 tons, against 3,060 tons and 2,950 tons, respectively. Of the total imports the Belgian Congo furnished 2,522 tons, against 2,110 tons and 2,639 tons in the two previous years. Of the total exports the United States took 695 tons, against 502 tons and 595 tons.

France imported in the first half-year 10,238 tons, against 8,002 tons in 1909 and 7,467 tons in 1908. Of these totals the Brazils furnished this year 2,760 tons, in 1909 2,137 tons, and in 1908 2,546 tons; while the West Coast of Africa contributed 1,360 tons, against 1,610 tons and 930 tons. Her exports amounted to 8,506 tons, against 5,026 tons and 5,650 tons, respectively; and of these the United States took 2,330 tons, against 722 tons and 515 tons in 1909 and in 1908, respectively.

Germany imported in the same period 9,760 tons, against 7,100 tons last year. Of the total the Brazils furnished 3,580 tons, against 2,390 tons; the Congo and Cameroons 2,240 tons, against 1,340 tons. Her exports amounted to 2,600 tons, against 1,845 tons in 1909 and of these 960 tons went to the United States, against 520 tons last year.

From these statistics it appears that not only in Great Britain, but also on the Continent, supplies have increased considerably; further it may be argued that buyers in the United States have not starved themselves, inasmuch as they took supplies from the three countries, as shown below:

1910. 1909.  
From Belgium, tons 695 502  
France " 2,330 722  
Germany " 960 520

Total tons ... 3,985 1,744

It would thus seem that the United States has to a large extent supplied her wants from the cheaper sorts of rubber, in preference to the plantation descriptions which are much more highly priced.

Considering now the supplies available at primary sources, it appears that during the past half-year such rubber companies as publish returns have had receipts of appreciably over four million pounds of rubber, against barely two million pounds in the previous year; also that the Para receipts so far this month amount to 2,710 tons, against only 1,500 tons last year, and against 1,200 tons in the month of June this year. Such rapidly increasing supplies would, even in the most prosperous "boom" season, tell adversely on values; but instead of "booming," the motor-car trade in the United States is in a state of great depression, and on this side of the Atlantic it is also less flourishing than was.

The Prince of Wales submitted, but not gladly; and the Prince Consort had his disappointment. He was keenly solicitous about "the foundation upon which I built." What is the good of a pilgrim's scrip, if the pilgrim does not use it? The only use of Oxford," wrote Prince Albert, "is that it is a place of study, and we cannot afford to lose whole days out of the week for amusements."

King Edward used to say in after life that he suffered much by reaction from the insistent boredom of books in his boyhood. Many will sympathize with him when they picture the future "Roi Charneur" being set as "literary relaxation," as an abridgment of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." But the tragic-comedy had, after all, a successful ending, as it often does. The King's education may not in all things have worked out as the Prince Consort desired. "A great reader the King never was, but he was a great observer." Sir Henry Bulwer when he saw the future King at Constantinople rightly diagnosed the case: "I do not think that he will study much or learn much from books, but he will attain all that is practically necessary for him to know by observation, and use it with address." The child of many prayers and the subject of rigorous systems, the Prince of Wales developed along the line of his natural bent into one of the best and most successful Sovereigns in English annals.

**CHURCH SERVICES.**

**HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.**  
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Force	1	1	1
Wetness	c	c	c
Rain	-	-	-

Highest open air Temperature on 18th....80

Lowest open air Temperature on 18th....80

**A LIVING MIRACLE.**

VENERABLE MISSIONARY AT JAFFNA RELATED HIS EXPERIENCES WITH DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Among missionaries of all denominations in every part of the world Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are held in high esteem, the reason being that they are so easily administered, and so reliable and promptly effective in the many maladies due to an unhealthy state of the blood and nerves.

In the course of some remarks on this subject not long ago the Reverend Father Delpech, a well-known and widely revered missionary at Ilavaiyal, Jaffna, Ceylon, now in his 70th year, said, "I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he explained his reason for this faith as follows:-

Among my parishioners there is a farmer named Anthony Pillay, whose age is about sixty years. This man became a perfect "WRECK THROUGH EVER," which injured his digestion, weakened his sight, and finally left him deaf and unable to walk—in fact crippled and useless.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured this man, and now he is a walking testimonial to their merits, conducting his business and walking about like any other able-bodied person. He is the living miracle of this place, and his cure is known and talked about all round the country side.

From my personal experience, too, I can assure you that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an excellent medicine," continued the venerable Father. "For many years I was in a debilitated condition due to the effects of Erysipelas.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills acted as an excellent tonic in my case, and I am bound to say that since taking them I feel much stronger than I have been for many years. They have quite rejuvenated me. I have no objection to this statement being made public for the benefit of other people who may be suffering from debility or weakness of any description."

To the aged, just as much as to the young and middle-aged, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give new, energizing, health-restoring blood; that is why they cured Anthony Pillay and imparted to Father Delpech that strength of which he was so bodily ill.

FOR MALARIA.

they are without equal, and their reputation as remedy for all maladies arising from weak, impure blood or disordered nerves in world-wide, the cures recorded including almost countless cases of Anæmia, Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Eczema, Skin Eruptions, and—particularly—the special ailments of ladies.

Sold by dealers generally, also obtainable direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Szechuan Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50 or 6 bottles for \$8, post free.

**THE EDUCATION OF A PRINCE.**

The article on "The Character of King Edward VII." published in the *Quarterly Review* is by far the most interesting piece

## TO-DAY

Noon—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, at City Hall.  
3 P.M.—Aquatic Fête of Victoria Recreation Club.

## FOETHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 22d August—Auction of Sundry Condemned and Obsolete Stores at Central Police Station's Compound, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 A.M.  
Thursday, 25th August—Auction of Hung Hom Island Lots at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. F. Lammett, Noon.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

CARMAERTHENSIRE, British str., 2,345, Daniel, 19th Aug.—Shanghai 16th Aug., General Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
CHEONGSHING, British str., 1,256, V. M. Liddell, 19th August—Tientsin 11th Aug., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
DEVANIA, British str., 4,785, H. Powell, 19th August—Shanghai 17th August, Male and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, J. Mason, 18th August—Singapore 13th August, General—Joe Teek Seng.  
HAIMUS, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 19th August—Swatow 18th August, General—Douglas, Laprade & Co.  
HUPPER, British str., 1,265, Mathias, 19th Aug.—Tsingtao 14th August, Salt—Butterfield & Swire.  
KUMANO, British str., 2,078, W. G. G. Leask, 18th August—Calcutta 4th Penang 9th and Singapore 13th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
LINAS, British str., 1,350, G. H. Ponfarrado, 19th August—Manila 16th August, Hemp and General—Butterfield & Swire.  
ULV, Norwegian str., 1,115, Ibbeken, 18th Aug.—Bangkok 6th and Kohsienchang 12th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
19th August  
Chuang, British str., for Saigon  
Devanah, British str., for Europe, &c.  
Empire, British str., for Australia.  
Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.  
Lavers, Norwegian str., for Moji.  
Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.  
Manchuria, American str., for San Francisco.  
Persia, British str., for Moji.  
Slavonia, German str., for Straits.  
Sleton, British str., for Singapore.  
Tilbury, Dutch str., for Batavia.  
Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

19th August.  
FOOKANG, British str., for Shanghai.  
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.  
HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.  
LONCONG, British str., for Manila.  
PACTING, British str., for Canton.  
TOSA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.  
VLADIMIR, Russian str., for Shanghai.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hainan* reports: Calm clear weather.

The British str. *Glenfalloch* reports: Light monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British str. *Taming* reports: Light variable winds, moderate S.W. swell, fine and clear weather.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

August 19th.  
TAIKOO DOCK.—Union, Yochow, Foochow, Shantung.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per Cheongshing, from Tientsin, Mr. Sonnent.  
Per Kumsung, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. Foley and 5 Portuguese soldiers.  
Per Taming, from Manila, Miss Keating, Lt. Niall, Messrs. Whitaker, Keating, Granado, Zamora and Toledo.

Per *Dewar*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. H. Bostring, Rev. and Mrs. Joyce, child and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Kerrigan, Lt. Lucas, Misses Hamlyn (2), Mr. Salmon, Mr. J. Abbing, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Prillwitz and Mr. J. Patell.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per M.M. str. *Tourane*, due at Hongkong on the 29th August, from Marseilles, for Saigon and Haiphong—Mr. Hautefeuille, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Beauvais, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Pally and Mrs. Thomas; for Singapore and Batavia, Mr. Mrs. and Miss de Bondy, Mr. and Mrs. Birse and child, and Mrs. Roquefeuille; for Hongkong and Manila, Mr. Ayne Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. Molire, Mr. and Mrs. Rocca; for Colombo and Australia, Mr. Beauvier, Mr. Machy, Mr. J. Everard and Mr. J. Playoust; for Shanghai, Mr. and Miss Maingon.

Per N.Y.K. str. *Igo Maru*, from London on the 23rd July—Mr. J. Strickland, Mr. C. G. Elder, Mr. R. M. Miles, Mr. J. B. Welsh, Mr. R. Levy, Mr. M. Nakamura, Mr. M. Randall, Mr. C. Rudnick, Mr. H. Takumura, Mr. S. Tomono, Mr. Y. Tada, Mr. C. H. Page and Mr. A. W. England.

Per I.G.M. str. *Derfflinger*, due here 7th Sept.—Messrs. Finschberg, W. Gratten, R. L. Wong, Dr. J. Mayer and family, Miss J. Pratt.

Per I.G.M. str. *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, due here 1st Sept.—Mr. R. Lenz, Mrs. F. V. Werling, Right Rev. John B. McGowley, Rev. D. J. Gorke, Rev. J. Boschard.

Per I.G.M. str. *Prinzess Alice*, due here 19th Oct.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Elizalde and child, Messrs. Santiago, J. M. Elizalde, J. Angel, M. Elizalde, Mrs. C. Herforth, Mr. Carl Ahrenst, Mrs. M. L. Launder, Miss N. Lovegrove, Messrs. L. Pahl, M. Infanta, C. Quemana, S. Knopf, H. Reim, E. Tuxton, Rev. Theunissen.

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1910. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.  
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1910.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"DEVANHA."

Captain Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this ship to Bombay, &c., TO-DAY, the 20th August, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MARKONA," 10,500 tons, from Colombo, passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "OCEANA," due in London on the 2nd October, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1910.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "BRAEMAR" ... On 25th August.

S.S. "LENNOX" ... About 3rd Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. [901]

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.**

FOR VANCOUVER.

## THE Steamship

"REDHILL."

FROM HONGKONG,

ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD AUGUST,

FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

To be followed by

SVERIC ... 27th Sept.

KUMERIC ... 20th Oct.

AYMERIC ... 20th Nov.

Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver and Overland Points in Canada and United States and to the West Indies.

For further information regarding rates of freight, etc., apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [923]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. Taking Cargo at through rate to the BRAZILS at PRESTAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SILESIA"

Captain Radonicich will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, electric fan in all cabins, and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [3]

## Cutler, Palmer &amp; Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.



SHIPPERS

Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.

AGENTS

SIEMSSSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.



FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TOURANE"
MARSEILLE VIA POETS	"AUSTRALIEN"
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"YARNA"
MARSEILLE VIA POETS	"V. DE LA CIOTAT"
	Capt. Ristocelli

Transhipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levante, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1910.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## "EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of

12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong. From Quebec.

"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT., 27th Aug.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT., 17th Sept.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 6th Oct.

"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 8th Nov.

"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT., 5th Nov.

"EMPERESS OF IRISH" FRI., 2nd Dec.

"EMPERESS" STEAMERS leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M.

"Monteagle" at 12 NOON.

**T**HE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at ST. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPERESS" steamers on the Pacific end on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71 10s.

Intermediate on Steamers £43, " 245.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval



**D. SCHOLTE & CO.,  
AMSTERDAM.**

**DUTCH PIECE GOODS: SHIRTINGS,  
SPANISH STRIPES, DRILLS,  
CASHMERES, ETC., AND ALL  
SUNDRIES.**

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE  
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-31

**POST OFFICE NOTICE**

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN  
ROUTE to EUROPE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Singapore	Steator	Saturday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
KELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO	Manchuria	Saturday, 20th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples... 9.00 A.M. Registration... 9.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 9.30 A.M.)
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Lothian	Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 9.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters ... 10.00 A.M. Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Empire	Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Hercules	Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Tykei	Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Zafiro	Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Macao	Persia	Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Delaware	Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Hollow	Sui Tai	No late fee.
Swatow and Ningpo	Carmarthenshire	Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Port Bayard	Signal	Saturday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Specimen	Saturday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hoiching	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Angkin	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Lanam	Saturday, 20th, 6.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Hainan	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Surabaya	Daizin Maru	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Shantung	Monday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Chefoo and Newchwang	Indraeville	Monday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Tienhsin	Paoing	Monday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Cheongshing	Monday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Kudat and Sandakan	Kokeshiang	Tuesday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Borneo	Tuesday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Haifang	Tuesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hangang	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Kutsang	Tuesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Hollow, Singapore and Bangkok	Tantung	Wednesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Wongkot	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Hainan	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Prinz Ludwigs	Printed Matter and Sam- ples... 10.00 A.M. Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Typanus	Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Chosing	Wednesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kiyo Maru	Thursday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Hatching	Friday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Fuensang	Friday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Rubi	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Keeling, SILANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOICHI, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO	Chyo Maru	Saturday, 27th, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Empress of China	Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. CASAII, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (H.C.)	Germania	Printed Matter and Sam- ples... 10.00 A.M. Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.30 A.M.)
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Haitan	Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Anapur, Koror, Yap, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusai, Jaluit, Butaritari, Tarawa, Ocean Island, Nauru, Simpsonhaven and Sydney... Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Typanus	Tuesday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya		Wednesday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.

**HINTS TO DECORATORS**

FOR USING

**Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper.**

To mix for use, add about one pint of water to 5 lbs. of Distemper and stir to the consistency of a good thick cream. (These quantities are only approximate and judgment must be exercised in the mixing.) If the Distemper has become stiff, hot water should be used, as it mixes more readily.

Whiting or Lime should be washed off the walls or ceiling before applying the Distemper. Wall paper may be painted without removing them, if the pattern is not too prominent and if the paper contains no gold, but two coats will probably be required.

When walls are very porous or repaired, causing too much or unequal suction, we recommend a coat of size before using the Distemper. This prevents much, and the Distemper, when dry, is more washable than it otherwise would be. For very damp walls give a first coat of "EISCO" Damp Washable paint.

Register, also apply this to all damp patches and to places where the lime or salt is through the plaster.

White Distemper No. 6 is made for ceilings and is not quite so washable as the other colours. When necessary to lighten any of the shade, Cream, (No. 17) should be used for mixing instead of white.

Dry colours must not be used for altering the shades, as they take away the binding properties of the Distemper and do not mix evenly.

All shades marked \* by the side of the numbers in Colour Book and on the show-cards, may be used for new plastered walls. Any other shades should not be used on damp plaster.

The Distemper should not be mixed too thinly, one coat is usually sufficient even on new work, and will give a result equal to two coats of oil paint.

Three weeks after application, but not before, the Paint can be washed. This operation should be done with a sponge wetted with tepid water and passed gently over the wall.

AGENTS—

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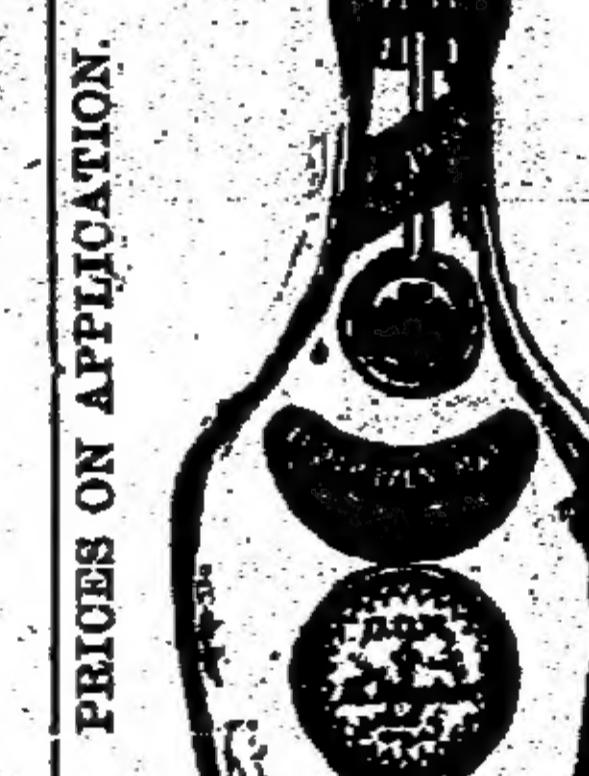
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AMARA, British str., 1,565. C. J. Mattock, 17th

August—Wakamatsu 7th August, Sugar—

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ANGHIN, German str., 1,001. S. Kampf, 15th

August—Bangkok 5th August, Rice—

Butterfield & Swire.

BARON INNERDALE, British str., 2,139. D. Mo-

Alister, 4th August—Moj 29th July, Coal—

Bradley & Co.

BORNEO, German str., 1,476. F. Sembill, 15th

August—Sandakan 9th August, Timber—

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CHORING, German str., 1,621. J. Bouhu, 15th

August—Kohsiang 8th Aug., Rice and

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MANCHURIA, American str., 8,750. J. W. Sam-

ders, 7th Aug.—San Francisco 12th July,

General—P. M. S. C. Co.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,347. Waigall, 18th

August—Sandakan 12th August, Timber and

General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NORD, British str., 1,185. F. J. Pryz, 9th Aug-

—Slungang via Foochow 1st August, Case Oil—Adatic Petroleum & Co.

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17th August—Dairen 1st August, Coal—

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PAOTING, British str., Jones, 18th August

—Newchwang 12th August, General—

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August—Bangkok 5th August, Rice—

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August—Sourabaya and Churbon 6th Aug-

ust, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SIAM, British str., 995. Bluns, 2nd August—

Singapore 25th July, Kerosene Oil—Ma-

bin.

AVORIA, German str., 3,206. Peter, 18th

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